AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

What is claimed is:

1-26. **(canceled)**

27. **(currently amended)** A method of identifying a gene that affects glucose transport, the method comprising:

(a) ~~introducing into~~ contacting an adipocyte having a cell membrane with an siRNA targeted against the gene ~~using the method of claim 1;~~ , thereby forming a mixture;

(b) electroporating the mixture under conditions such that the cell membrane becomes permeablized and the siRNA is introduced into the adipocyte;

~~(b)~~ (c) culturing the cell under conditions suitable for expression of the targeted gene and such that the siRNA mediates RNAi; and

~~(c)~~ (d) assaying glucose transport in the cell, wherein a ~~reduction~~ modulation in glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport;

thereby identifying a gene that affects glucose transport.

28-37. **(canceled)**

38. **(new)** The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.01 kV and about 2.0 kV, and at between about 350 μF and about 1550 μF capacitance.

39. **(new)** The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.02 kV and about 1.0 kV, and at between about 500 μF and about 1350 μF capacitance.

40. **(new)** The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.05 kV and about 0.5 kV, and at between about 750 μF and about 1150 μF capacitance.

41. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.1 kV and about 0.25 kV, and at between about 850 μF and about 1050 μF capacitance.

42. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.1 kV and about 0.25 kV, and at between about 900 μF and about 1000 μF capacitance.

43. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at about 0.18 kV and 960 μF capacitance.

44. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the electroporation is carried out at room temperature.

45. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein glucose transport is assayed at least 12 hours following electroporation.

46. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein glucose transport is assayed between about 24 and 48 hours following electroporation.

47. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein increased glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport.

48. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein reduced glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport.

49. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein glucose transport is assayed by assaying insulin-mediated glucose uptake.

50. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein glucose transport is assayed by assaying insulin-mediated GLUT4 translocation.

51. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the siRNA is sufficiently complementary to the mRNA of the target gene to mediate RNAi

52. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the siRNA is an siRNA derivative.

53. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the siRNA derivative has increased stability.

54. (new) The method of claim 53, wherein the siRNA derivative has increased RNAi activity.

55. (new) The method of claim 53, wherein the siRNA derivative has reduced RNAi activity.

56. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the adipocyte is a human adipocyte.

57. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the adipocyte is a non-human mammalian adipocyte.

58. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the gene is expressed exogenously in the adipocyte.

59. (new) The method of claim 27, wherein the gene is expressed endogenously in the adipocyte.

60. (new) A method of identifying a gene that affects glucose transport, the method comprising:

(a) contacting an adipocyte having a cell membrane with a nucleic acid molecule, wherein the nucleic acid is capable of expressing an siRNA targeted against the gene, thereby forming a mixture;

(b) electroporating the mixture under conditions such that the cell membrane becomes permeablized and the nucleic acid molecule is introduced into the adipocyte;

(c) culturing the cell under conditions suitable for expression of the targeted gene and the siRNA, and under conditions such that the siRNA mediates RNAi; and

(d) assaying glucose transport in the cell, wherein a modulation in glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport;

thereby identifying a gene that affects glucose transport.

61. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.01 kV and about 2.0 kV, and at between about 350 μF and about 1550 μF capacitance.

62. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.02 kV and about 1.0 kV, and at between about 500 μF and about 1350 μF capacitance.

63. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.05 kV and about 0.5 kV, and at between about 750 μF and about 1150 μF capacitance.

64. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.1 kV and about 0.25 kV, and at between about 850 μF and about 1050 μF capacitance.

65. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at between about 0.1 kV and about 0.25 kV, and at between about 900 μF and about 1000 μF capacitance.

66. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at about 0.18 kV and 960 μF capacitance.

67. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the electroporation is carried out at room temperature.

68. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein glucose transport is assayed at least 12 hours following electroporation.

69. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein glucose transport is assayed between about 24 and 48 hours following electroporation.

70. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein increased glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport.

71. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein reduced glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene affects glucose transport.

72. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein glucose transport is assayed by assaying insulin-mediated glucose uptake.

73. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein glucose transport is assayed by assaying insulin-mediated GLUT4 translocation.

74. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the siRNA is sufficiently complementary to the mRNA of the targeted gene to mediate RNAi

75. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the adipocyte is a human adipocyte.

76. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the adipocyte is a non-human mammalian adipocyte.

77. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the targeted gene is expressed exogenously in the adipocyte.

78. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the targeted gene is expressed endogenously in the adipocyte.

79. (new) A method of identifying a gene involved in an insulin response disease or disorder, the method comprising:

(a) contacting an adipocyte having a cell membrane with an siRNA targeted against the gene, thereby forming a mixture;

(b) electroporating the mixture under conditions such that the cell membrane becomes permeablized and the siRNA is introduced into the adipocyte;

(c) culturing the cell under conditions suitable for expression of the targeted gene and such that the siRNA mediates RNAi; and

(d) assaying glucose transport in the cell, wherein a modulation in glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene is involved in an insulin response disease or disorder;

thereby identifying a gene that is involved in an insulin response disease or disorder.

80. (new) A method of identifying a gene involved in an insulin response disease or disorder, the method comprising:

(e) contacting an adipocyte having a cell membrane with a nucleic acid molecule, wherein the nucleic acid is capable of expressing an siRNA targeted against the gene, thereby forming a mixture;

(f) electroporating the mixture under conditions such that the cell membrane becomes permeablized and the nucleic acid molecule is introduced into the adipocyte;

(g) culturing the cell under conditions suitable for expression of the targeted gene and the siRNA, and under conditions such that the siRNA mediates RNAi; and

(d) assaying glucose transport in the cell, wherein a modulation in glucose transport indicates that the targeted gene is involved in an insulin response disease or disorder;

thereby identifying a gene involved in an insulin response disease or disorder.

81. (new) The method of claim 79 or 80, wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of Type II diabetes, insulin resistance and obesity.